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Economic Research Aid

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE  
OF THE COUNCIL  
FOR MUTUAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE (CEMA)



CIA/RR A.ERA 64-1

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
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# FOREWORD

This research aid presents information on the formal organization and functions of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA),\* updating and detailing the information previously published as Collection Support Brief C-RR-2-67010, August 1962, SECRET. It outlines the detailed organization of CEMA as currently known and is designed to serve as a checklist for persons working with matters pertaining to CEMA.

The list of components includes not only the elements whose existence is well established but also some units whose existence has been implied rather than directly stated in source materials. Although the most recent information available has been used in compiling the list, some of the data may be out of date because changes in organization have been frequent and have not always been well publicized.

The list includes only a few of the organizations and activities that are sponsored by CEMA or related to it but are not part of the CEMA organization proper. It is necessary to distinguish carefully between CEMA organs, CEMA-sponsored organizations, and other international organizations in the Communist Bloc if a clear picture is to be drawn of the contribution made by CEMA to increased international cooperation within the Bloc.

\* Titles and abbreviations used to refer to CEMA in various languages include the following:

English:	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA, CMEA [British], Comecon, Komekon)
Albanian:	Keshilli i Ndhimes Ekonomike Reciproke (KNER)
Bulgarian:	Suvet za Ikonomicheska Vzaimopomosht (SIV)
Czech:	Rada Vzajemne Hospodarske Pomoci (RVHP)
German:	Rat fuer Gegenseitige Wirtschaftshilfe (RGW)
Hungarian:	Kolcsonos Gazdasagi Segitseg Tanacsa (KGST)
Mongolian:	Ediyn Dzasgiyn Hariltsan Tuslah Dzvoldol (EDzHTDz)
Polish:	Rada Wzajemnej Pomocy Gospodarczej (RWPG)
Rumanian:	Conciliul de Ajutor Economic Reciproc (CAER)
Russian:	Sovet Ekonomicheskoy Vzaimopomoshchi (SEV or SEVP)
Serbo-Croatian:	Savet za Uzajamnu Ekonomsku Pomoc (SUEP)

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ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE  
OF THE COUNCIL FOR MUTUAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE (CEMA)\*

Summary and Conclusions

The principal components of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA) are the Council Session, which decides on policy; the Executive Committee, which supervises the implementation of policy decisions; and the Permanent Commissions, which discuss technical matters in various economic sectors and submit recommendations for specific actions designed to promote economic cooperation and specialization. Sub-commissions, working groups, committees, and other groups with specialize functions exist at several levels. Most of these units are subordinate to the Permanent Commissions, but some report directly to the Council Session or the Executive Committee. In addition, a Secretary of the Council, a General Secretariat, and Commission and Country Secretariats provide staff support to the various operating units.

Comparatively recent developments in the organization of CEMA have included a possible downgrading of the functions of the Council Session, the establishment of a Permanent Commission on Radio Technology and Electronics, the reactivation of a Permanent Commission on Geology, and the splitting of the Permanent Commission on the Light and Food Industries into two separate Permanent Commissions. Important organizations related to CEMA that have been established recently include the International Bank for Economic Cooperation, scheduled to start operations on 1 January 1964, and the Joint Freight Car Pool, which supposedly was to have been operational in 1963 but which recent reports indicate will not become effective until the latter half of 1964.

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\* The estimates and conclusions in this research aid represent the best judgment of this Office as of 1 March 1964.

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## I. Introduction

De jure membership in CEMA includes Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Rumania, and the USSR. Albania, however, has not attended Council Sessions since the XIV Council Session in February 1961, and following the XVI Council Session held in June 1962, Secretary of the Council N.V. Fadeyev announced that Albania had withdrawn from participation in the activities of the Council. When invited, Communist China, North Korea, and North Vietnam may attend proceedings of the Council as observers and may participate in the work of the Permanent Commissions. Cuba now participates in the activities of several Permanent Commissions (Foreign Trade, Machine Building, Construction, and Transportation), and there have been recent indications that Yugoslavia may again participate in CEMA at the working level as it did before the break in Soviet-Yugoslav relations in 1958.

## II. Organization of CEMA

### A. Council Session

The Council Session theoretically is the supreme policymaking body of CEMA and in the past has met roughly twice a year. The delegations have been led by high-ranking officials of the governments of the member countries, and the meeting place has rotated among the capitals of the member countries, usually following the Cyrillic alphabetical order of the countries. The head of the delegation of the host country has acted as chairman.

Since mid-1962, however, the role of the Council Session seems to have been downgraded. Two of the last three Council Sessions, the XVI and the XVIII, were held in Moscow (in June 1962 and July 1963, respectively) concurrently with conferences of Communist Party First Secretaries and heads of governments.\* These conferences were convened especially to consider CEMA matters, and the Council Sessions did little but rubberstamp the decisions of the conferences. The XVII Council Session, which met in Bucharest in December 1962, was unremarkable, and the XIX, which according to previous custom was to have been expected in December 1963, had not even been scheduled by mid-January 1964. A recent unconfirmed report that henceforth Council Sessions may be held only once a year suggests that the 1962-63 pattern of holding concurrent midsummer Council Sessions and conferences of First Secretaries and heads of governments will continue and that the winter Council Sessions will be dropped. If this is so, it is possible that the Council

\* These two conferences had slightly different designations. The first was referred to as a "Conference of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties of the Member Countries of CEMA." The second was called a "Conference of First Secretaries of the Central Committees of the Communist and Workers' Parties and Heads of Governments of the Member Countries of CEMA." Representation, however, was the same at both.

Sessions will no longer rotate among the member countries but will be held regularly in Moscow, probably in the new Secretariat building now under construction (see D, below).

The present level of representation at Council Sessions also is obscure. It was reported that deputy premiers headed delegations to the XVII and some earlier Council Sessions, but the communiqués of the XVI and XVIII Council Sessions did not list the participants. The First Secretaries and heads of governments may have attended these Council Sessions and passed regulations formalizing the decisions that they had taken earlier in their conferences outside the formal CEMA organization. Whether they did so or not, it is clear that recent policy has been decided at the highest level, and it is likely that policy will continue to be made at that level, whatever the nominal rank of delegates to the Council Session.

#### B. Executive Committee

The Executive Committee was established by the XVI Council Session in June 1962 in Moscow to replace the Assembly of Representatives (also called the "Council of Deputies"). Its members are deputy premiers of the member countries of CEMA, and its chief function is to supervise the activities of the organization on a continuing basis so as to insure that recommendations of the Council Session are implemented.

The Executive Committee normally convenes bimonthly, but intervals between meetings have ranged from a little more than 3 weeks to nearly 3 months. For the first six meetings the chairmanship passed among the member countries in Cyrillic alphabetical order, but the seventh and eighth meetings, both in July 1963, were chaired by Polish Deputy Premier Jaroszewicz, who already had chaired the sixth meeting, instead of by Rumanian Deputy Premier Birladeanu, who would have been next in line. Birladeanu, however, chaired both the ninth and tenth meetings in October and December 1963. Jaroszewicz's retention of the chairmanship might have been interpreted as a move to avoid having a Rumanian in the chair at meetings where Rumanian recalcitrance in CEMA matters was a principal subject of discussion. Birladeanu's continuance in the position, however, suggests that a decision may have been made not to change chairmen so frequently.

Subordinate to the Executive Committee is a Bureau for Plan Coordination (Byuro Ispolkoma SEV po Svodnym Voprosam Khozyaystvennykh Planov), which also was created by the XVI Council Session (June 1962 in Moscow) and which is composed of deputy chairmen of the state planning commissions of the member countries. This bureau is actively engaged in coordinating plans and also functions as a coordinating staff for relevant activities of the Permanent Commissions on Economic Questions, Foreign Trade, Standardization, and Statistics (see the Appendix) and of the subordinate units of the General Secretariat staff (see the chart and D, below).

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C. Permanent Commissions

Permanent Commissions are created by the Council Session, report to the Council Session and the Executive Committee, and operate under the continuing supervision of the Executive Committee. Delegates to the Permanent Commissions are responsible to the national ministries of their respective countries. The Permanent Commissions have support staffs, or Commission Secretariats, that function under the budgetary and administrative supervision of the General Secretariat (see D, below) but are responsible to the respective Permanent Commissions for operational matters.

There are at present 22 Permanent Commissions. Most of them are set up for specific branches of industry and work on such matters as coordination of plans, recommendations for specialization, and problems of foreign trade affecting their areas of responsibility. Seven of the Permanent Commissions, however, have special functions that cut across the areas of responsibility of the branches of industry.

The Permanent Commissions have varying numbers of subcommissions (or "sections") and permanent and temporary working groups. In addition, ad hoc committees and working groups are created from time to time by the Council Session or the Executive Committee to deal with problems outside the scope of the Permanent Commissions or with problems of a temporary nature. The Permanent Commissions currently in existence are listed, together with their subordinate units, in the Appendix.

D. Secretary of the Council and the General Secretariat

The Secretary of the Council and the General Secretariat are directly responsible to the Council Session and to the Executive Committee -- as opposed to representing the specific interests of the individual member countries. There is some evidence that the central staff of the General Secretariat has been augmented since the economic meetings in Moscow in June 1962 and that the responsibilities of the Secretariat have been expanded in order to assist the Executive Committee in activities connected with the coordination of national plans. Nevertheless, the Secretariat does not have competence for drafting supranational plans.

The Secretariat is in Moscow, and the Secretary of the Council is a Soviet citizen. There also are two deputy secretaries, one from Czechoslovakia and the other from Poland. A new headquarters, which is being built in Moscow, will house the Secretariat and also will contain other offices, meeting rooms, and auditoriums, as well as hotel accommodations for several hundred delegates (the lack of hotel space has complicated the scheduling of CEMA meetings in the past). The CEMA Institute for Standardization also will have its headquarters at this location.

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E. Country Secretariats

The Country Secretariats formerly were attached to the country delegates in the Assembly of Representatives. Since June 1962, when the Executive Committee replaced the Assembly, these Secretariats have been functioning as support staffs for the members of the Executive Committee.

III. Relationships with Outside Groups

A. Communist Parties

No formal apparat of the Communist Party is integrated into the CEMA organization, but the Communist Parties, especially the Communist Party of the USSR, exercise a pervasive influence. Recently this influence has been exercised most directly through the conferences of First Secretaries and heads of government that have accompanied two of the last three Council Sessions. As the organizational chart shows, there also are links from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USSR to officials in national governments, officials in the various elements of CEMA, and officials in related activities in the Bloc.\* Disputes arising at various levels within CEMA and in relations between CEMA and other activities sometimes are settled through the Communist Party instead of through the regular administrative channels of the organizations and governments involved. Party standing is an important consideration in the selection of delegates to CEMA meetings at which substantive determinations are to be made.

B. National Governments of Member Countries

The national governments of the member countries of CEMA (see the chart, extreme left-hand column) are the authorities through which the national obligations of membership are discharged. Delegations to the Council Session and permanent representatives on the Executive Committee are appointed by the national Councils of Ministers, and the country representatives on the Permanent Commissions are selected by the State Committees or Ministries concerned. The success of the recommendations and programs of CEMA depends on the efficient and cooperative implementation of appropriate national plans by these State Committees and Ministries. The State Committee on Foreign Economic Relations (GKVES) of the USSR is available for consultation and technical support, primarily to the Soviet representatives in CEMA organs.

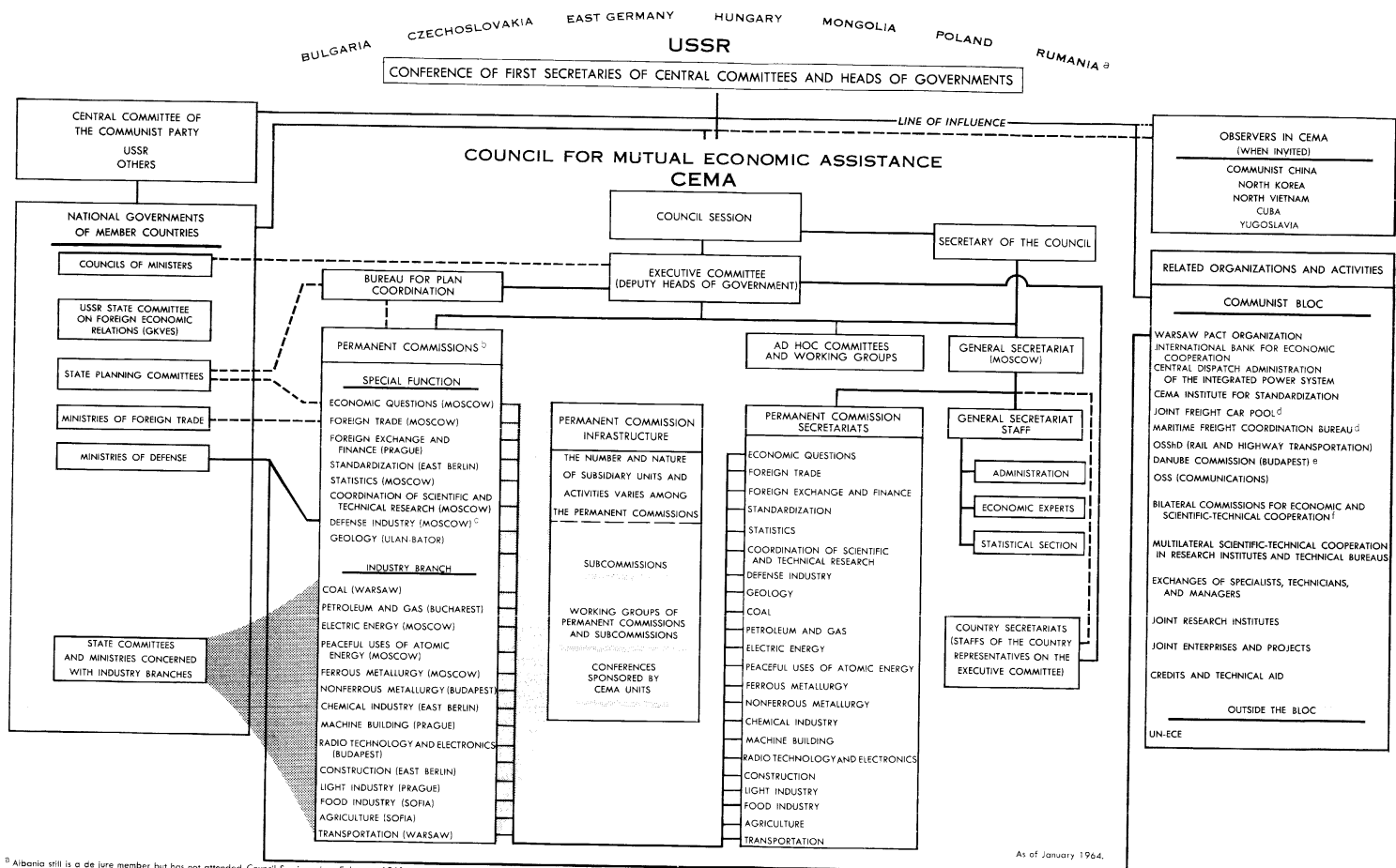
C. Related Organizations and Activities

The list of related organizations and activities (see the chart, extreme right-hand column) is not comprehensive but is believed to include those with which CEMA has significant contact. The organizations

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\* There is a section in the Central Committee called the "Section for Economic Collaboration with Socialist Countries."

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<sup>b</sup> Albania still is a *de jure* member but has not attended Council Sessions since February 1961 and in June 1962 was formally declared nonparticipating.

<sup>c</sup> The Permanent Commission on Economic Questions evolved from the former Working Group on Economic Questions; the former Permanent Commission on Coordination of Projects and Complete Installations was merged with the Permanent Commission on Foreign Trade at the end of 1957; the previously shown Permanent Commission on Wood and Cellulose Industry was dissolved; and the Permanent Commission on Geology (dissolved after 1958) was reestablished in 1963.

<sup>d</sup> The highly classified Permanent Commission on Defense Industry has been reported to have direct ties to National Ministries of Defense and to the Warsaw Pact Organization. There have been no recent references to it, and its current status is not known.

<sup>e</sup> In process of formation.

<sup>f</sup> The Danube Commission includes Yugoslavia and Austria in addition to the Soviet Bloc members.

<sup>g</sup> Bilateral commissions for scientific-technical cooperation have functioned since 1949 or 1950; then bilateral commissions for economic cooperation emerged. More recently, bilateral commissions for economic and scientific-technical cooperation have been formed. At present, the forms of bilateral cooperation vary among pairs of CEMA Countries.

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and activities shown (with the possible exception of the CEMA Institute for Standardization) are legally separate from CEMA. Many cooperative projects are executed by the national governments under treaty or similar provisions; others (credits and technical aid) may be handled unilaterally or may be coordinated under a variety of arrangements. The links with CEMA range from nominal association to very real and close working relationships. CEMA also has an interest in, and some contact with, organizations outside the Bloc, such as the Economic Commission for Europe.

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## APPENDIX

CEMA: PERMANENT COMMISSIONS AND THEIR SUBORDINATE UNITS

It is difficult in many cases to determine the appropriate designation for subordinate units of the Permanent Commissions. Not only is the same unit often referred to in slightly different ways in different reports, but also different translators give different English versions for the same original designation, especially when the term has passed through two or more East European languages before being rendered in English. A unit designated as a Working Group in the following list, for example, may be referred to elsewhere by some other title, and the functional descriptions may vary slightly.

1. Permanent Commission on Economic Questions (Moscow)  
Created by the IX Council Session (June 1958, Bucharest)

## Working Groups on

National Income  
Questions of Labor Productivity\*  
Comparison of Economic Efficiency of Capital Investments  
Multilateral Clearing\*\* (raschetnaya rabochaya gruppa)  
Prime Costs

2. Permanent Commission on Foreign Trade (Moscow)  
Created by the VII Council Session (May 1956, East Berlin)

## Subcommissions on\*\*\*

Foreign Trade Pricing Principles  
Coordination of Projects and Complete Installations  
Economic Relations with Underdeveloped Countries

## Working Groups on

Technical Aid (or Training and Education)  
Civil Engineering Planning and Projects  
Geological Exploration  
Complex Machinery and Complete Installations

\* This activity may be transferred to the new Permanent Commission on Statistics.

\*\* This activity may be transferred to the new International Bank for Economic Cooperation.

\*\*\* This list of subcommissions is not complete; there are additional commodity units.

Metal Products

Working Groups on

Steel Products  
Nonferrous Metal Products  
Ball and Roller Bearing Products

Electrical Industry Products

Working Group on

Ceramics and Insulating Materials

Agricultural Products  
Wood and Paper Products

Working Groups on

General Conditions of Delivery and Technical Service  
Foreign Trade Statistics

Related Organization

Maritime Freight Coordination Bureau (see also Permanent  
Commission on Transportation)

3. Permanent Commission on Foreign Exchange and Finance (Prague)  
Created by the XVII Council Session (December 1962, Bucharest)

Related Organization

International Bank for Economic Cooperation

4. Permanent Commission on Standardization (East Berlin)  
Created by the XVI Council Session (June 1962, Moscow)

Related Organization

CEMA Institute for Standardization

5. Permanent Commission on Statistics (Moscow)  
Created by the XVI Council Session (June 1962, Moscow)

Working Groups on

Industrial Statistics  
Agricultural Statistics  
Foreign Trade Statistics  
Mechanization of Records and Statistical Systems

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6. Permanent Commission on Coordination of Scientific and Technical Research (Moscow)

Created by the XVI Council Session (June 1962, Moscow)

Working Group on

Organization of Scientific and Technical Information  
Exchange

Subgroups for

Selection of Projects for Joint Effort  
Basic Principles of Scientific-Technical Exchanges  
Coordination of Scientific Research

7. Permanent Commission on the Defense Industry (Moscow)\*

Created by the VII Council Session (May 1956, East Berlin)

Subcommissions on

Artillery Materiel (including missiles)  
Supply of Materials and Semimanufactures to Bloc Military  
Industries  
Technical Research and Development  
Standardization  
Training and Technical Studies

8. Permanent Commission on Geology (probably Ulan Bator)

Created by the XVIII Council Session (July 1963, Moscow)\*\*

9. Permanent Commission on Coal (Warsaw)

Created by the VII Council Session (May 1956, East Berlin)

Subcommissions on

Planning and Mining Technology

Working Group on

Standardization

Deep Mining (or Shaft Construction)  
Strip Mining (or Open Work or Open-Cast Mining)  
Coal Processing (or Enrichment of Coal)

\* This highly classified Permanent Commission was reported to have direct ties to national ministries of defense and to the Warsaw Pact Organization. No references to it have been seen during the past 3 to 4 years, and its current status is not known.

\*\* A Permanent Commission on Geology had existed previously but had been deactivated.

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10. Permanent Commission on Petroleum and Gas (Bucharest)  
Created by the VII Council Session (May 1956, East Berlin)

Subcommissions on

Planning  
Geological Exploration (including mapping, prospecting,  
and field geology)  
Oil Processing and Cracking  
Pipelines  
Lubricants  
Petroleum Chemistry

11. Permanent Commission on Electric Energy (Moscow)  
Created by the VII Council Session (May 1956, East Berlin)

Subcommissions on

Systems (probably Section 1)  
Thermal Electric Power Plants (probably Section 2)  
Hydroelectric Power Plants (probably Section 3)  
Scientific Research Projects

Working Groups on

Electric Energy\*  
Principles of Price Determination for Inter-Country  
Exchange of Electric Power

Related Organization

Central Dispatch Administration of the Integrated Power  
System (TsDU)

12. Permanent Commission on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy  
(Moscow)  
Created by the XIII Council Session (June 1960, Budapest)

Subcommissions on

Nuclear Research Instruments  
Radioactive Isotopes  
Radiological Protection and Protective Equipment  
Construction of Atomic Energy Installations

\* Presumably this is the same as the Working Group on the Exchange (or Distribution) of Electric Energy.

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Working Groups\* on

Apparatus  
Isotopes  
Protective Equipment

13. Permanent Commission on Ferrous Metallurgy (Moscow)  
Created by the VII Council Session (May 1956, East Berlin)

Subcommissions on

Scientific Research Work (or, earlier, Research and  
Training)  
Metallurgical Raw Materials

Working Group on

Ore Dressing

Coke Chemistry  
Production of Refractory Materials  
Steel Plants (identification uncertain)  
Blast Furnace Production (or Pig Iron Production)

Working Group on

Blast Furnaces

Steel Smelting and Ferroalloys (or Steel Production)

Specialist Working Group on

Steel Smelting

Rolling Mill Products (or Rolled Materials)

Provisional Specialist Working Group on

Rolling

Permanent Working Group on

Exchange of Ferrous Metallurgy Products Above Amounts  
Stipulated in Long-Term Agreements

\* Vneshnyaya trgovlya of August 1961 refers to these as "provisional working groups"; it is not clear whether they are equivalent to, subordinate to, or additional to the Subcommissions named.

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14. Permanent Commission on Nonferrous Metallurgy (Budapest)  
Created by the VII Council Session (May 1956, East Berlin)

Subcommissions on

Geology and Mining (or Geology and Ore Extraction)

Provisional Specialist Working Group on

Geology

Ore Beneficiation

Heavy and Rare Elements\*

Light Metals

Nonferrous Metals Processing (or Rolling Mill Products)

Economic Use of Nonferrous Metals (or Nonferrous Metals  
Economy)

15. Permanent Commission on the Chemical Industry (East Berlin)  
Created by the VII Council Session (May 1956, East Berlin)

Subcommissions on

Scientific Research and Experimental Studies

Plant Design and Equipment\*\*

Inorganic Chemistry

Organic Chemistry

Laboratory Chemicals

Petroleum Chemistry

Plastics

Paints, Lacquers, and Dyestuffs

Cellulosic and Synthetic Fibers

Cellulose and Paper

Photochemistry

Pharmaceutical Production

Insecticides

Chemical Fertilizers

Synthetic Rubber

Tires and Rubber Products

Textile Processing Chemicals and Detergents

Temporary Working Group on

Air Pollution

\* This Subcommission may have two subordinate units: one for Heavy and Rare Metals and one for Rare Earths and Trace Elements, or there may be two Subcommissions.

\*\* This Subcommission is believed to be identical with the Permanent Working Group on Plans and Installations.

16. Permanent Commission on Machine Building (Prague)  
Created by the VII Council Session (May 1956, East Berlin)

Subcommission on

Heavy Machinery (Section 1)

Power and metallurgical equipment; equipment for the mining and oil industries; lifting and transportation equipment; installations for oil processing; pumps and compressors; equipment for pneumatic technology; and equipment for the cement industry.

Working Groups on

Rolling Mill Equipment  
Industrial Fittings (Armatures)  
Hoisting Equipment, Conveyors, etc.  
Pumps and Compressors

Subcommission on

Machine Tools and Forging and Pressing Equipment  
(Section 2)

Metalcutting machine tools and wood-processing machinery; forging and pressing equipment; foundry equipment; machine tools; and abrasives. (There may be subordinate units dealing with "Traditional Systems" and with "Specialized Electric Arc Cutting and Shaping Systems.")

Subcommission on

Transportation Equipment (Section 3)

Steam, electric, and diesel locomotives; railroad rolling stock; and internal combustion engines (except for motor vehicles and tractors).

Working Group on

Railroad Equipment

Subcommission on

Shipbuilding (Section 4)

Ships, maritime mechanisms, dredgers, and floating docks.

Subcommission on

Machinery for Construction and Road Building (Section 5)

Machinery for construction and road building; equipment for producing all types of building materials (except cement); and equipment for the glass and ceramics industry.

Subcommission on

General Machinery (Section 6)

Equipment for light industry, for the food and luxury goods industry, and for the printing, cellulose, and paper industries.

Working Groups on

Machinery for Food Processing and Packing

Subgroups on

Refrigeration Equipment  
Packing Machinery  
Sugar Factories  
Abattoirs

Textile Machinery (identification uncertain)

Subcommission on

Motor Vehicles, Tractors, and Agricultural Machinery  
(Section 7)

Motor cars, trucks, buses, tractors, farm machinery, and motors\*

Working Groups on

Automobiles, Buses, and Trucks  
Tractors and Agricultural Machinery

Subcommission on

Instrumentation and Automation (Section 8)

Optical and optical-mechanical equipment of general specifications; pyrometric and analytical appliances

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\* The official CEMA agricultural journal reports that certain technical problems concerning tractors and agricultural machinery have been considered by Section 5.

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for controlling mechanized production processes; electrical measuring equipment; machines for mechanization and automation in office work; and medical and laboratory equipment.

Working Group on

URS (Automatic Control Systems)

Subcommission on

Radio Technology and Telecommunications\* (Section 9)

Electro-vacuum technology, radio technology, television, and telecommunications.

Working Groups on

Toll Dialing, Electronic Exchanges, and Crossbar Exchanges

Equipment for the Manufacture of Semiconductors

Standardization of Semiconductors

High-Frequency Transistors

Directional Radio Engineering

Subcommission on

Electrotechnical Industry (Section 10)

Electrical machinery and apparatus; cables; insulation; installation material; electric smelting and heating furnaces; and storage and other batteries.

Working Groups on

Transformers

High-Voltage Equipment

Subcommission on

Antifriction Bearings and Standard Parts (or Ball and Roller Bearings) (Section 11)\*\*

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\* The Subcommission on Radio Technology and Telecommunications may have been replaced by the new Permanent Commission on Radio Technology and Electronics.

\*\* The Subcommission on Antifriction Bearings and Standard Parts may have been absorbed or replaced by the Special Committee on Antifriction Bearings, which is responsible for coordinating investments, production, and trade and may be a first step toward an integrated Bloc-wide cartel or joint enterprise.

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Subcommission on

Equipment for the Chemical Industry (Section 12)

Special Committee on

Antifriction Bearings\*

17. Permanent Commission on Radio Technology and Electronics\*\*  
(Budapest)  
Created by the XVIII Council Session (July 1963, Moscow)
18. Permanent Commission on Construction (East Berlin)  
Created by the IX Council Session (June 1958, Bucharest)

Subcommissions on

Construction Materials and Products (Section 1)  
Designs, Standard Designing, and Norms (Section 2)  
Mechanization in the Construction Industry (or Construction Production Base) (Section 3)\*\*\*  
Regional and Urban Planning (Section 4)  
Economics of Construction (Section 5)

Working Groups on

Glass and Ceramics in Construction<sup>†</sup>  
Heating, Ventilating, and Sanitary Engineering

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\* The Special Committee on Antifriction Bearings may have absorbed or replaced the Subcommission on Antifriction Bearings and Standard Parts.

\*\* The Permanent Commission on Radio Technology and Electronics may have replaced the Subcommission on Radio Technology and Telecommunications under the Permanent Commission on Machine Building.

\*\*\* Section 3 apparently coordinates with the Permanent Commission on Transportation concerning research on transportation of construction materials.

† A dispute as to whether this group should be under this Permanent Commission or under the Permanent Commission on the Light and Food Industries was referred to the General Secretariat for determination. The latter Permanent Commission has since been divided into two; this Working Group thus may now be under the Permanent Commission on Light Industry.

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19. Permanent Commission on Light Industry\* (probably in Prague)  
Created by the XVIII Council Session (July 1963, Moscow)

Subcommissions (or Working Groups) on

Textile Industry  
Leather and Footwear Industry  
Woodworking Industry  
Printing Industry  
Street Clothing Industry (or Fashions or Clothing Culture  
or Standards and Styles in Readymade Clothing)

20. Permanent Commission on the Food Industry\* (probably in Sofia)  
Created by the XVIII Council Session (July 1963, Moscow)

Working Groups on

Sugar Industry  
Meat Industry  
Edible Oil Industry  
Canning Industry  
Brewing and Wine Industries  
Tobacco Industry

21. Permanent Commission on Agriculture (Sofia)  
Created by the VII Council Session (May 1956, East Berlin)

Subcommissions (or Working Groups) on

Specialization in Agricultural Production  
Coordination of Research in Agriculture and Silviculture  
Economics of Agricultural Construction  
Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture

Subgroups on

Precise Definition of Machine Systems for Tractors  
and Implements  
Precise Definition of Machine Systems for Land  
Improvement, Forestry, and Primary Wood Processing

\* Before July 1963, there was a single Permanent Commission on the Light and Food Industries, which had been created by the X Council Session (December 1958, Prague) and had its seat at Prague. Vneshnyaya trgovlya of August 1961 mentioned the following units subordinate to this Permanent Commission: working groups for coordinating scientific research in the textile, leather and shoe, and food industries; working groups specializing in guiding development in the sugar, meat, edible oil, and canned food industries; and working groups of specialists to discuss questions in the leather and shoe, edible oil, canned food, viniculture, brewing, and tobacco industries.

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Seed Production

Subgroups on

Field Examination of Crops and Seed-Lot Quality  
Comparative Testing and Standard Description of  
Plant Characteristics  
Plant Varieties for the Canning Industry

Fruit and Vegetable Production  
Plant Protection (or Pesticides and Fungicides)  
Animal Husbandry (including breeding, artificial in-  
semination, and feeds)  
Veterinary Affairs (including hygienic supervision,  
control of import and export of animals and animal  
products, vaccines, and inspection of meat and abattoirs)  
Amelioration and Irrigation of Agricultural Lands

22. Permanent Commission on Transportation (Warsaw)  
Created by the IX Council Session (June 1958, Bucharest)

Subcommissions (or Working Groups) on

Coordination of Perspective Plans in Transportation  
Rail Transportation

Related Organization

Joint Freight Car Pool\*

Water Transportation (or Maritime Commerce or Merchant  
Shipping) (Section 3)

Main Subcommission on

Ocean Shipping

Working Group on

Inland Waterways

Related Organization

Maritime Freight Coordination Bureau

Civil Air Transportation (or Air Traffic)  
Motor Transportation and Highways (or Automotive Trans-  
portation)

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\* The Joint Freight Car Pool was supposed to begin operation in 1963, but recent reports indicate that it will not operate until the second half of 1964.

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Analyst: [REDACTED] A/E

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